

DAILT, Per Year ..... AND SUNDAY, Per Year..... WEEKLY. Per Year. Postage to Foreign Countries added. THE SUN, New York city.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Local News.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the Usymp Praces and New York Associated Praces as 1 to 39 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly discontinued to the press of the whole country.

### The New York Democracy.

Those sanguine Republican partisans of an arithmetical turn of mind, who are basing their estimates of the result of New York's election this year on what was done, and upon what was not done, in Maine on Monday last should be admonished to be careful of election figures loaded to kill. Some, in their exultation, have already reached the singular conclusion that if the Republican vote of New York, as was the case in Maine, increases six per cent, over the vote of 1892, and the Democratic vote here falls off, as it did there, one-third, there will be a mammoth and irresistible Republican majority here in November of 209,000! Other Republicans, by a different process in arithmetic, have fixed upon 825,000 as the Republican majority of New York by applying a different ratio of per-

Republican computers had better go slow. Remember, like causes produce like results; unlike causes produce different results.

The political conditions which prevailed in the State of Maine on Monday's election will not be duplicated in New York for several reasons; these among others:

I. The Democrats of Maine at their State Convention put themselves in line as Cuckoos in abject, subservient, and humillating support of the Policy of Infamy of the CLEVELAND Administration in Washington in connection with foreign affairs. The Democrats of New York State will make no such error, as we are willing to bet a Democratic nomination in Vermont against the available cash coin in the Philadelphia Mint. Not much!

II. The Democrats of Maine have been for many years excluded from participation in the administration of affairs in that State, and were obliged, therefore, to make their fight on Monday on questions of national policy almost exclusively. The Democrats of the State of New York, however, have a splendid showing of an administrative character during the year in which they have been in control of the State Government; low taxes, a reduction of debt, party pledges scrupulously fulfilled, public resources developed, beneficent and needful legislation adopted, and legal duties honestly, efficiently, and courageously performed by the official representatives of the party in office.

III. It is some years since the Democrats of Maine have been represented by one of their number in Congress, and when, therefore, the GORMAN-WILSON Tariff bill was proposed and carried through its various stages of alteration, amendment and dismemberment, they had no opportunity to be recorded by Maine Congressmen against the blend of perfldy, dishonor, and surrender. Fortunately for the Democrats of New York, they occupy no such position. Their acknowledged and accredited leader, DAVID B. HILL, stood up manfully and boldly against unconstitutional protection and a Populist income tax. Stalwart and loyal members of the Democratic delegation in the lower House, to their abounding honor and the great credit of Democracy, refused to be swerved from duty to their constituents by the bribes or menaces of the agents of the Administration. They were against a betrayal of the party; they were against any concession to the Populists or Socialists; they were for genuine and unchanging Democracy. Not all; no, not all, alas; but representatives of the chief Democratic strongholds.

IV. The Democrats of Maine did not stand shoulder to shoulder or side by side, more's the pity, in the national Convention of 1892, either in support of a candidate or in the adoption of the platform. They took different sides; each opposed the other; and if to day, by inexorable political destiny, the national election being over, the Democrats of Maine, at the first ensuing national election, should reap the whirlwind of disaster from seeds of folly previously sown, why should not the Democrats of New York, by the same rule, be exempted from the evils which their leaders foresaw ?

V. The Democrats of New York are fighters in the political field; never vanquished, never completely overthrown. The inspiration of their warfare is principles, not men. Courage, not cuckoolsm, is their motto in hours of party danger and trial; and they are accustomed to emerge victorious from situations which would swamp less valiant soldiers in the

awollen waters of defeat. The Democrats of New York, who are to convens in Saratoga one week from tomorrow, depend for victory this year on pledges kept, not pledges broken; on principles, not percentages.

## It Is Settled.

Our esteemed contemporary, the New Orleans Times-Democrat, is too easily moved by some unimportant remarks made by Mr. FRANKLIN MACVEAGH, the Mugwump who has been selected by the Cook county Democratic machine as the Democratic candidate for Senator in Congress from Illinois in succession to Mr. CULLOM.

It seems that Mr. MACVEAGH has announced, on his own authority, that " the tariff reformers of Congress want absolute free sugar, and they will get it if the people vote for tariff reform this fall." Whereupon the Times-Democrat avers that "it would be well to have it settled among the Democratic leaders whether the party is for or against free augar. \* \* \* What is the true Democratic principle and policy? Is it cle? It must be admitted that there is a wide difference of sentiment on this point among some of the Democratic leaders, and it should be settled who is authorized to speak for the party and what are its views on this question."

The views of the party in regard to the

or out may regret that this is so, and may prefer that sugar should be free of taxation. They are welcome to their private opinion, but the opinion of the Democracy is that sugar shall pay a revenue duty. Any Democrats, whether leaders or led, can try, if they wish, to secure in the Convention of 1896 a eversal of the Democratic decision of 1892. If they succeed in having discriminating taxation declared constitutional, then the Democrats in Congress will have a right to put sugar or any other article they choose on he deadhead list. At present any such effort is dishonest, a breach of the contract entered into with the people in 1892.

The Democratic platform is the sole authorized Democratic spokesman. The policy and principle of the Democracy are against free sugar. Free sugar is impossible, at least before 1897. If the Democracy should reverse itself in 1896, and the people should approve that reversal, then it would be possible and not dishonorable to propose

or vote for free augar in 1897. There are many Democrats in the present House of Representatives who seem to care nothing for the Democratic platform, and who prefer the cheap demagogy of advocating free sugar to their obligations to their party and their political honor and good faith. Fortunately there are Democrats in the Senate who, however much they may have offended in other respects against the Democratic theory of taxation, are true to it in their opposition to the free list.

### Political Green Goods. A backwoods or cross-roads farmer, with

greed, cupidity, and thievery in his heart, eager to acquire wealth by passing counterfeit bills upon his neighbors and associates, comes to New York in response to a green goods circular and visiting by appointment 'the turning joint" enjoys an opportunity to inspect a package of good money from a sample shown him. He examines the bills and avows his surprise that the counterfeit is so good. It is no counterfeit: the bills shown him are genuine. Then the felonious conspirators against the contents of his pocketbook make, unknown a change, substituting for him. the package first shown him another containing green paper and a brick. The credulous guy, as such a rustic victim is called, departs for his home only to find on investigation that he has been defrauded, but unable, under the circumstances, to make any outcry, to secure any sympathy, or to obtain any redress. Who cares for the felonious farmer? His offence against honesty and against the law is as grave, as flagrant, and as despicable as the bunco men's.

The Democratic National Convention of 1892, an assemblage of earnest, honest, and patriotic men, representing a majority of the people of the United States, adopted in the city of Chicago in the month of July a platform pledging themselves and the Democracy to put an end to the plunder of the many for the benefit of the few, under the Republican device of a discriminating and unconstitutional tariff. The voters of the country, believing in the promise thus held out, and sanguine of its fulfilment if the nominees of the Democratic Convention should be elected, voted in their favor by an overwhelming and unmistakable majority, and strengthened the hands of the incoming President by a Congress Democratic in both branches.

This Congress has completed its labors and adjourned, and the fruition of its efforts is the perfidy, dishonor, and surrender Tariff bill, which, by the failure of the President to veto it, has become a law. Instead of any improvement, the people have found that the old odious system is still retained, that a fraud has been perpetrated upon them, and that there has been a perfldy and dishonor substitution of tariff bills at the national 'turning joint," Washington, D. C.

What wonder that, hot in resentment at such unjustifiable deception, the voters should strike blindly, in some cases, at Democratic nominees not responsible for the cowardice of a self-consecrated champion of a change which was, he declared, to put an end to a vicious system of taxation

"Directly antagonised by every sentiment of justice and fairness, of which Americans are preem proud, the struggle for uncarned advantage at the doors of the Government trampies on the rights of those who patiently rely upon assurances of American equality. Every Government concession to clam orous favorites invites corruption in political affairs by encouraging the expenditure of money to debauch suffrage in support of a policy directly favorable to private and selfish gain. This, in the end, must strangle patriotism and weaken popular confidence in the rectitude of republican institutions. Though the subject of tariff legislation involves a question of markets, it also involves a question of morals. We cannot with impunity permit injustice to taint the spirit of right and equity, which is the life of our re-public; and we shall fail to reach our national destiny if greed and selfishness lead the way."

Were these words, part of the letter of seceptance of GROVER CLEVELAND sent from Gray Gables on Sept. 26, 1892, the honest utterance of the Democratic nominee for President of the United States, or were they taken from some standard work on political economy? Or are they phrases from some green goods circular altered to serve the requirements of politics for office seekers?

# The News from Peary.

All reports from the lands within the Arctic circle agree that the past winter and spring were a period of exceptional rigor. The floe ice moving down Davis Strait has been unusually heavy. North of Spitzbergen Wellman saw islands so blocked with ice that he could not reach them, though often at that season they have a clear-water horizon to the north. Last year, when the Falcon took Lieut. PEARY's party north, she steamed up Bowdoin Bay wholly unimpeded by ice and seeing only a few icebergs dotting the water surface. It was nearly three weeks earlier than the time, this year, when she at last succeeded in forcing her way through the ice-covered bay to Peart's winter quarters.

It was a bad year for Polar enterprise. We know of only one aspirant for Arctic honors who has reason to feel perfectly satisfied. This gentleman is Mr. STEIN, who hoped to lead a party through Jones Sound and enter the unknown sea west of Ellesmere Land. He failed to raise the sum of money he needed and did not start. It was just as well, for the Falcon found Jones Sound choked with ice, and there is little probability that the sound was available as a

highway at any period during the season. PEARY had reason to expect very severe weather during the first part of his sledge journey on the ice cap. The coldest period free sugar, or a revenue duty on that arti- of the Arctic year is likely to occur in February or March. Two years earlier, however, PEARY saw no such terrible storm in March as that which killed his dogs and ruined his sledge journey last spring. Then led to a widespread popular prejudice the coldest weather and the greatest storm occurred in February. The story of PEARY's forty-five days on the ice cap in March and taxation of sugar are perfectly clear. They | April last will doubtless be one of the most are found in the platform of 1892. That thrilling chapters in the history of Arctic platform declares in favor of a tariff for endeavor. We can scarcely conceive the revenue only. Protection and consequently | hapless condition of the little party, half all discrimination are unconstitutional. Mr. | buried as they were in the snow, a mile

immigrants from Russia, THE SUN exposed ing down the gentle slope of the inland ice,

and the temperature fifty degrees below zero. In 1892 the lowest temperature through out his journey on the ice cap was five degrees below zero. After the first week out he did not use his sleeping bags, but simply lay upon the snow in his fur clothing and alept in perfect comfort. He carried no tent, and built no snow shelter except in very stormy weather. He travelled 1,800 miles in seventy-nine days, during eight of which he was snowbound in camp. This year, on the same Arctic bighway, he journeyed only 250 miles, out and back, in forty-five days. These comparisons show how completely the Arctic explorer is at the mercy of circumstances. If the conditions favor him, he may do good work. If not, there is nothing to do save to accept the unavoidable and bow before defeat with the best possible grace.

In his letters to THE SUN, which will probably reach us in a few days, the explorer will doubtless give us the details of some unique Arctic experiences. Tidal influences have never been a conspicuous phenomenon as observed by north Greenland explorers. In October last, however, a wave, which the explorer attributes to tidal action, swept up the narrow channel of Howdoin Bay and nearly overwhelmed his little settlement. During the winter, when moonlight sheds peculiar beauty upon the Arctic landscape, the hunters of the party travelled far afield, and in the fall and spring two hundred and fifty reindeer, about three times as many as the explorer secured in 1891-92, were added to his stores. Lest some may imagine that the food supply of the natives will be imperilled by so large a slaughter of deer, we may say that this animal cuts no important figure in the cuisine of the Arctic Highlanders. Though defeated in its attempt upon the far north, the expedition entered the unknown, for a part of the unvisited coast of Melville Bay has now been explored. This is the only part of the west coast of Greenland that is not outlined on our mans. and ASTRUP was fortunate in being able to reach and follow a shore line that many explorers have found unattainable.

The explorer was fortunate in the fact that the reverse which overwhelmed his party on the ice came in the first quarter of his journey, while it was still comparatively easy to reach a place of shelter. He might still have pushed on to the north he was striving for if it had not been for the fatal disease which seems to be peculiar to Greenland dogs. Other explorers have found it impossible, when this disease was prevalent, to procure the dogs they needed for projected sledge journeys; but we do not recall that this malady has ever before contributed to the defeat of an expedition

while on its way. All the members of the party are safe and sound, and apparently none the worse for their Arctic experiences. They are almost home, and we wish we might welcome their gallant leader among them as they end the eventful journey. He has elected, however, to remain behind, with two comrades, at his Arctic post. It was two Americans with a sledge who made a higher northing than the costliest expeditions have ever attained. PEARY had already won his laurels as one of the foremost of Arctic explorers. Since he has chosen to keep up the fight with the grim ice king, his friends can only hope that the fates will be kinder to him next year, and that his success will be commensurate with his splendid achievements of 1892.

### The Grand Army of the Republic.

The veterans of the Grand Army who gathered at Pittsburgh last week have now dispersed, and the twenty-eighth of their annual encampments is added to the list of accomplished facts. Two points about it were of exceptional

interest. One was the selection of Louisville as the scene of next year's meeting. St. Paul had been its chief competitor for this privilege, and the Northwest in such matters is not easily denied; but there was no resisting the eloquence of Col. WATTER son and his picture of the valorous little army of embryo heroes in Louisville, "so mixed up in their cradles that no one of them can tell which grandpapa it was that wore the blue and which that wore the gray." Then, of course, there was the pleasant prospect of a universal brevetting by courtesy to the rank of Colonel.

It was a happy thought to give this fraternal invitation, which was so promptly and cordially accepted. The Grand Army had not long ago over five thousand members in Kentucky and more than three thousand in Tennessee, with several hundred each in Georgia, Florida, and Texas. As long ago as 1882, it met in Baltimore, and that fact suggested a contrast with April, 1861; but the present invitation from what was once a "border State" is no doubt a far more significant mark of the changes of thirty years. The Union veterans will get a solid, to say nothing of a liquid, welcome in hospitable Kentucky.

Another suggestive feature of the encampment was its annual report, which showed 369,061 members in good standing on June 30, against 897,233 the year before. The net loss of 28,172 from the list was ominously great. Last year there had been a loss, we believe, of something over 2,000. It is true that the deaths reported this year were only 7,283, against 7,002 for the previous twelve months, but there had been also a weeding-out process, which perhaps became more thorough when it was at last recognized that the decline in membership could no longer be resisted. "These figures show," said the Commander-in-Chief, "that the Grand Army of the Republic has reached the beginning of the end."

Yet there are plenty of happy encamp ments still in store for the surviving veterans, and next year's at Louisville should be among the happiest of the lot.

The End of the "Sweating System." We suppose it can now be said that the industrial evil which has come to be known as the "sweating system," and which has existed for some years among the Jewish garment workers of this city, has been brought to an end, through the joint action of all the parties affected by it, including the wage earners, the petty bosses, the contractors, and the wholesalers. As soon as the men and women who worked under it gave evidence that they desired its abolition, they found that many of their employers were ready to cooperate with them in bringing about a change. These employers often suffered loss on account of it; it was a frequent cause of disturbance in the trade; it brought about wranglings; it resulted in a very great deal of bad workmanship; it has against the goods made under it, so strong a prejudice that "sweat-shop clothing" has been largely tabooed; and it prompted a kind of competition prejudicial to the interests of all concerned. It had no advantages to offset its evils, even though it be true that garments of some kinds were cheapened by it. Years ago, or soon after the in-

Not a few of the large employers have for some time past refused to carry on business under it, and have established regular manufactories for their work people; and we have no doubt that all of them are now willing to follow the example thus set, as soon as they can do so with safety. But any general change was impracticable so long as the work people insisted upon following those ways of life and industry to which they had been accustomed before they came to this country. They seemed bound to huddle together and to work in their own houses, where all the members the family could lend a hand, and to lack any desire for other or better conditions of existence. Hence the evil system has lasted ever since it was introduced here by the Russian immigrants

ten or a dozen years ago. The fact that the majority of the employers were desirous of ending it and were ready to join hands with their work people for its removal, has been made evident by their acts during the past fortnight. They have made nearly every concession asked for. For daily task work by the piece, working for wages under regular hours of labor has been substituted; a large proportion of the wage carners can hereafter deal directly with their employers; the contractors, against whom complaints have been made, are to be dispensed with in many cases; and a good number of the large employers have promised to erect factories, so that a stop can be put to the practice of working at home. These We believe that are valuable reforms. benefit to all the parties in interest will accrue from them. While the earnings of the wage workers will be somewhat increased, and the evils under which they have suffered will be alleviated, the profits of the employers need not be reduced, for they will be enabled to get rid of expensive intermediaries, and they can probably make such slight advance in the price of goods as may

be rendered necessary.

When the reforms are fully carried out in all the branches of cheap tailoring, and in the allied trades, the families of as many as 40,000 of the poor and unfortunate Jewish immigrants who have settled in this city and vicinity within the past few years, will assuredly possess privileges such as never before, in all their lives, have belonged to them anywhere.

It is safe to say that the sweating system as it has heretofore existed, owing to circum stances that could not be changed all at once, will never be revived in New York.

It is pleasant to be able to speak a good word both for the work people and their employers in this case. The former, while staying out of work to bring about the change, have been peaceful and law-abiding; the latter while awaiting developments, have been indulgent and conciliatory.

We are pleased to learn that the Columbi College Library continues to grow rapidly, as many as 15,000 bound volumes having been added during the past year, making the increase in the last five years 84,000 and the total num ber of volumes now in the library over 180,000 Under the liberal policy of the college and by the admirable system of management of the librarian, this library is more serviceable to the studious public than any other in New York

The Hon, GWASH ALDRIDGE had to sleep out of doors last night, none of the Saratoga he tels being able to accommodate his smile. Yet he will arise this morning as brisk, alert, and confident as ever. The main guard of his boom is rushing over the tracks as fast as steam car toward him. Hardly a Republican will be left in Rochester after 8 o'clock this morning. Forty-two bands, one hundred and seven sandwich cars, and seven hundred and one tank cars are scattered along the Central road among the ALDRIDGE trains which reach at this moment nearly to the Hudson. And what joy there is in those trains. How the lusty boomers troll out their favorite ditty from

the "Aldridge Campaign Songster." "There is flying of the fur, And the dry bones start and stir, As the men of Rochester Come rollicking o'er the rall; O, we're coming double quick And the Saxtonites are sich By Gosh, by Gosh-ter-Gosh!

The whoop of Geneseo is turning into wall, By Gosh, by Gosh-ter-Gosh!

"Hurrah, huzza, hip, hip, hola, kerbang, sip, sip! By Gosh! For the thunder of his boom outeracks the crack of For the whole State's hardly room for the mighty,

monstrous boom
Of the Rochester Booster, Gwass hen hi, yi, yi, and peel your eye For the boom that shadows the earth and sky. Then hi, yi, yi, and terribly cry Be gosh, all gosh, we'll win with Gwass,

Those who read the news of the Chine Japan war, printed in to-day's Sun, with the aid of a good map, will see that most of the fight ing referred to has taken place in the wide pen insula on the west coast of Corea, jutting into the Yellow Sea, just south of the Bay of Corea. The Chinese troops crossing the Corean frontier, where it joins Chinese territory, have marched south and occupied various positions in this peninsula. The Japanes troops, going north from Chemulpo and Seoul, partly by land, but mostly by sea, have entered the same district. It is in this peninsula, according to to-day's despatches, that China desires to fight a decisive battle.

Germany and England seem ready to quarrel over their spoils in Samoa before those spoils have been reduced to possession. Here is a voice from Berlin crying out that the present agreement for governing the islands is better than a dual control of them by Germany and England, excluding America, because that would increase Australia's demand to be heard

Perhaps if Mr. GRESHAM could have his way and could force America to abandon her rights and obligations in Samoa, the two jealous Eu-ropean countries could agree on dividing their plunder. England might take Tonga, or receive me other compensation from Germany in the Pacific, as a condition of giving up Samoa. But there is not the slightest reason for supposing that Mr. GRESHAM will have his way

Mr. CLEVELAND, in his last annual message. dwelt on the rebellion against MALIETOA as illustrating the entanglements in which we had become involved by the Berlin agreement. Mr. GRESHAM, in a communication sent to the Senate on May 9 of the present year, bemoaned "the expenses, the responsibilities, and the entanglements that have so far been its only fruits." Exactly two months later another communication from him pointed out "the hostility of the natives to the Government established by the three powers," and again he sighed over " the entanglements in which the United States have become involved."

Now the last news from Samos is that the rebellion is aiready over. The whole affair was a ridiculous excuse for the exercise of the propensity of Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. GRESHAM for overturning what has been accepted as American policy, at any cost of the good name of this country.

If it be true that the system of governing Samoa is faulty, let it be amended. The remedy certainly is not to be found in abando ManV gague and any Democrat in Congress | above the sea level, a perfect hurricane pour-troduction of the sweating system here by | Casymann's Administration has allowed this

nsurrection, such as it has been, to continue, and now to be suppressed with the aid of British and German vessels, no ships of ours being sent to Apla. Was its purpose to give England and Germany a ground of complaint against the United States, in order to aid its policy of abandoning our interests in the South Seas? Is it sorry to bear now that the much magnified dis-

turbances are over, and that this source of "entanglements" is anded ? Those Germans who fear Australian control of Samoa, and those Australians who fear Ger-many, may do well to observe that neither Congress nor the people of the United States have ever given the slightest countenance to the un-American proposal of Mr. CLEVELAND and his Secretary relating to Samoa.

We dislike to disagree with our esteemed contemporary, the Wollon News, but all the eternal verities are winter's tales if this, its assertion, is not a false as the beard of a supernumerary astrologer:

"Jost James backed News Twirrt squarely out at Lawrenceville last Wednesday. News knows that it takes a mightler than he to wage a war of words with

Arnst, there! Not JOE JAMES nor JAMES JOE nor any other man of woman born can make Newt Twirry, the leading Populist of Georgia, the first Populist statesman in the United States with possibly one exception, back down. News TWITTY never backs down. His back is always up. His face is to the foe. His mental cartridge ouch is newer empty. He is always ready and always going.

"NEWT TWITTY never did nor never shall Lie at the proud feet of a conque

JOE JAMES make NEWT TWITTY back down! s well might a jellyfish try to refute isaac

A correspondent in Grand Rapids writes

"Which is usually considered the more importan and dignified office, the Great Commander Camp of the Maccabees or the Grand Snark of the

In Missouri the Grand Snark outranks the Great Commander. In Michigan the Great Commander is number one. As a matter of fact the Supreme Tautog of Buzzard's Bay is biger man than either Snark or Commander.

This from the Pittsburg Dispatch does more than justice to a former resident of Marsh-

field:

"A lineal descendant of PEREGRINE WRITE, the first white child born in New England, she having been born within the limits of Cape Cod, on board the Mayflower, Nov. 20, 1620 (O. S.), is living in Clinton, Mass. As the chief distinction of the Hon. PERE-DRINE WRITE was his holding the record for earliness of birth in New England, and as he got a grant of land in recognition of his position in Cape Cod chronology, it is tweaking the nose of history to put him into petticoats. He must have felt that New England mighty cold country for strangers when he raised his first cry in the Mayflower. A more judicious child would have selected some other month than November. But, however that may be, our Pittsburgh friends are respectfully re ninded that he was Peregrinus, not Peregrina

We record a new triumph for the Hon. BILLER MASON of Illinois. On Friday night he made a speech at Cable, where there had been no rain for months. He had not spoken more than ten minutes before there was prodigious thunder and lightning, and then all the doors and back doors of heaven were opened. Every farmer present took home a stack of pitchforks after the rain was over, and the rain stopped when the speech did. The fireworks had to be postponed, but the conviction that the Hon. BILLEE MASON is a great and effective orator has notably despened.

A German astronomer has discovered planetoid or starkin and called it Chicago. The starkin is dim, presents a grimy aspect to the photographer, and is described as very sprawl ing in 4s movements. We are glad that Chicago has established relations with the sky, and found something higher than the Masonic Building. The uncertainty of her foundations may make the descent to Avernus mmonly facile to her, and it is well that she should have a sign in the heavens to cheer her spirit and recall her to higher things. To be sure, the starkin is invisible, but no more so than if it were fixed on a pole on the lake shore. We don't know the feelings of the starkin in regard to the name, but Chicago ought to be proud. We hope, however, that she will not forget that the real Star of Chicago is her inexhaustible warrior, the Hon. Bébé Anson

One man there is who views the wreck in Vermont and Maine with a smiling eye and purses his lips with satisfaction thereat. The Hon. JOHN EDWARDS RUSSELL is certain that nobody will strive to take from him the honor of being the next Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. The moonlight finds him halloing and strengthening his voice along the gentle strand of Burncoat Pond. How little it takes to make some people happy!

Prof. DECKER of the University of Wisconsin has awarded the first prize for cows to Johanna, whose record is five pounds of butter fat, or 6.25 pounds of butter in two days. We have no wish to disparage Johanna, who is, doubtless, a very worthy animal and an orna-ment to the dairy. But what would Prof. DECKER think if he were acquainted with some of the Higher Culture Cows of the East. Take Col. WILLIAM M. SINGERLY's celebrated Holstein, Cobdenia, for instance. Since the rejection of the Moraison bill, this gifted cow has given, on an average, 7.15 pounds of tariff reform pamphlets a day. These, of course, are simply the cheese of the sincere milk of tariff reform. Can Cobdenia's record be equalled?

## Squire T.'s \$100 Sandwich.

Squire T.'s \$100 Sandwich.

From the Lexiston Evening Journal.

Squire T—— was, in days of auld lang syne, a famous magnate in Bath, a man of great wealth, fond of good living, and a jovial society man. It is related by the Independent that, on a certain festive occasion, a party of gentlemen, among whom was the Squire, got discussing their gustatorial capacities, when the Squire wagered that he could eat more than any other guest present, they to be judges. The bet was taken and all hands ate until they could cat no more, the Squire apparently not being ahead in the gastronomical process. "Are you all done?" inquired the Squire. The rest admitted that they were, and claimed the Squire had not fulfilled his promise. The Squire pulled out his capacious pocketbook, took therefrom a \$100 note, and, placing the bill between two thin slices of buttered bread, devoured the coatly sandwich. He won the bet.

#### A Pug Bog's Elaborate Funeral. From the Springfield Republican.

The town cemetery at Lee was used yesterday for the first time for the burial of a dog. An elderly maiden living on High street called the undertaker Wednesday morning, and he was surprised to find the corpse that of a pug dog. He was employed to furnish a casket, with mounted handles, upholstered, and fully equal to one necessary for a child; then with the weeping maiden and a neighbor he drove yesterday morning to the health official, obtained a permit, and placed the body in the town cometery.

# Encouragement for Canadian Farmers.

From the Toronto Glade.

There seems to be a prospect for at least a partial revirtual of the american demand for Canadian bariey.
In consequence of the McKiniey tariff our export of
that grain to the United States fell from 0,554,600
bushels in 1889 to 638,478 bushels in 1885. Horses,
flax beams, verectables of various birds. flax, beans, vegetables of various kinds, and hay are articles on which the duties have been lowered, and there will likely be more or less improvement in the profits to be derived from raising all these articles.

#### A Text Book on Patriotism. To the Epiron of The Sun-Sir: At its last an-

aual encampment the G. A. R. adopted a resolution urging that patriotism be taught in the public schools. No better text book can be found than Tax bec, which prints daily lessons to pure patriotism and merican citiecaship. THE SUN is, in all respects, a great newspaper, and minently so in its bright and shintning Ameri-

> Her Bevenge. From the Indianapolis Journal When lovely woman sloops to foir, And finds too labe that men beguing the lator makes us melanchopy By taking to the stage awhile.

THE REPENUE CUITER BERVICE. Plan for Improving Its Effetency With-

out Transfer to the Navy. WASHINGTON, Sept. 16. In the measure for reorganizing the personnel of the navy, which is to come up at the next session of Congress, there s not the slightest provision for a possible merging of the revenue marine in the naval service: and evidently such a union is not contemplated On the contrary, a bill was left on the calendars oth of the Senate and House which centers plates the retention of the revenue marine under the Treasury Department, while seeking to secure for its officers, in some measure, that justice which had been contemplated by the former

transfer project. It is therefore suggested that, for the present at least, the attempt to combine the two services should be abandoned, and all efforts directed to pushing the improvement in the status of the revenue marine undertaken in the pending measure. The project of transfer has had many advocates. At one time Secretary Windom, of the Treasury Department, and Secretary Tracy. of the Navy, united in recommending it, while many Boards of Trade and other organizations interested in mercantile and maritime affairs throughout the country aided it. A bill for the transfer, at that time, passed the House by the extraordinary vote of 114 to 19, so that its prosperts seemed exceedingly bright. Yet a few de termined opponents of the measure, in the Senate, who believed its principle to be fallacious succeeded in defeating it, and the discourage ment felt at its fallure upder such circumstances has ever since prevented it from attaining equal prospects of success.

At that time, however, the Senators who were foremost in opposing the transfer expressed themselves as being willing to remedy the discrimination made against revenue marine as ompared with naval officers in various particulars. It was admitted that these discriminations were excessive. The army and the navy have a retired list for age and for other disabilities while the revenue marine does not. The pay of the revenue marine officer is smaller than that of the navy officer of corresponding rank, and the highest grace the former can reach, in the service of a lifetime, is that of Captain, whereas

the highest grace the former can reach, in the service of a lifetime, is that of Captain, whereas the latter may become a Rear Admirai. The navy officer is entitled to a leave of thirty days each year with full pay, and when placed on "waiting orders" he receives transportation to his place of residence, whereas the revenus marine officer has no such furlough, and if he obtains leave to visit his family and friends his pay is cut off during the entire period; and, in fact, if he is taken ill, even though his illness occurs in the line of duty, his pay is cut down. Again, the navy officer, if he thinks himself injured, can appeal to a court of his peers, while there is no such refuge for the revenue marine officer against what he may think to be an injustice. After arriving at the age of 62 the naval officer is retired with a fixed amount of pay, depending on his grade, and need have no anxiety for his pecuniary future; but there is no such system of retirement for the revenue marine officer.

The injustice of this discrimination is more obvious from the fact that even if the revenue marine officer is regarded as a civil servant of the Government, his life of exposure and hardship and of absence from his family, with work by night as well as by day, contrasts with that of other civilians in the Government employ. Their pay is not cut down if they are overtaken by sickness. The letter carrier has his annual vacation and the elerks in the various offices at Washington enjoy the same privileges. But in reality the revenue marine is a military or naval service without possessing the full advantages either of that or of the civil service. Its officers are regularly educated for their piace, both they and their men are uniformed and are subject to drill and discipline, and their ships are armed. Nor is the matter one of purely personal consideration, since the obstruction of promotion caused by the lack of a retired list causes officers to be carried on the rolls who cannot render service to the country, and obstructs

PRIDE IN AMERICAN COURAGE In the Recent Western Forest Fires Revealed Themselves, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The en-

closed is an extract from a letter written at Duluth by my brother: "Duluth is still looking after a lot of refugees

from the fire. "The farms were occupied mostly by foreign ers, but there were many Americans in the towns. One man named Rogers had a wife on his back with a two days' old baby when the fire swept down on Hinckley. There was n chance for any one who could not run, and his neighbors urged him to save him

was impossible to save wife and child. But he answered, 'If my wife and child must burn, I'll burn with them,' and so he did.
"Another man named Nesbitt helped to save eight families of women and children, but going back for the ninth family he fell exhausted and

eight families of women and children, but going back for the ninth family he fell exhausted and perished.

"This was the time when the coward and the hero showed themselves. The engineer on the limited train which burned doubtless deserves great credit, but there are others who did as much and are hardly spoken of. Of course, many lives were in his hands, and it is proper that he should be much commended for his courage and ready wit. He thought and acted quickly and ran his engine with nerve, but his fireman showed no less of nerve and true courage than he did.

"The negro porter in the chair car, Senator Doherty says, was the last man to leave his car, and devoted himself to his passengers. The conductor of the train, in rushing from car to car and in his efforts to keep excited passengers from throwing themselves from the train, at the last went mad. His malady only lasted a week, and he is all right again."

My heart was stirred in reading of the courage of the people, and when I am told that the highest courage of all was that shown by the Americans I experienced a feeling of prond patriotism. Yours truly,

New York, Sept. 15.

An Ingenious Idea for a Blackitet.

An Ingenious Idea for a Blacklist.

From the Calcogo Pathy Tribune.

ONAHA. Sept. 10.—Nebraska railway employees are much excited to-night over the discovery of what they believe is a secret blacklist growing out of the late strike. It is not worked on the plans of the late strike. It is not worked on the plans of the ordinary blacklist, which is simplicity itself, but goes by a code of signals. Since the strike, when a man wants a position in the service of one railroad he has to bring a "clearance" from the last road which amployed him to show the cause of his leaving. The Union Pacific, in common with other roads, has a blank form for this purpose.

A few days ago a man who had had a somewhat stormy oarser with the road asked for and received a "clearance," desiring to quit the service. He expected only a meagre statement of satisfactory service, and was surprised to find he had been given complimentary mention. Chancing to hold the paper up to the light he observed the "sandhill crane," which was the watermark, had his head cut squarely off.

Shortly afterward a friend who had likewise quit the service of the same road chanced to show his "clearance," and although the innguage was identical the crane in this instance lay in a different position. Investigation of half a dozen letters disclosed the fact that they differed materially in the posture of the bird, although one other man who had been discharged had a beheaded crane in his clearance. Others are one side, more were sitting. Since then some dozen or more "clearances" have been examined, and in cases of discharge the crane is severy nearly beheaded, though the language of the clearance may be somewhat complimentary.

The man who made the discovery is satisfied this is a secret way of publishing the fact that the clearance may be somewhat complimentary.

The man who made the discovery is satisfied this is a secret way of publishing the fact that the bearer is of certain character which the signer of the clearance does not care to express in writing on the face of the document.

#### The Consumption of Beer. From the Medical Record.

According to some statistics compiled in Vi-enna there was a vasat consumption of beer in the world during the year 1885, amounting to over 4,500,000,000 gallen. Germany heads the list with 1,302,132,074 gallons, an increase of 14,000,000 over 1892, the consumption being thirty-three gallons per head, ranging from sixty-two gallons in favaria to twelve gallons in Lothringen; Great Britain second, 1,165,-752,000 gallons, or thirty per head; America, including the whole of the western hemisphere, is third, with more than 1,000,000,000 gallons, or sixteen per head. More than 7,270,000 tons of mait and 82,000 tons of heps were used in the manufacture of the beer for the world.

### He Well Remembered It. From the Boston Please Journal

"Was there ever a time in your life. Mr. Gart-iey." when all the world seemed a dreary waste to you; when your heart was starving; all the sweet springs of your life were turned to hitteness, and death seemed the sweetest boon the gods could offer you?" "Indeed there was," said fairly earnestly; "I remember it well; I was only fifteen years oid at the time, and was enduring the miseries of my first sensectives just after I had spoked my first elgar, which happened to be a strong one. The combination was tremendous and nearly finished me."

GUILTY OF MISCONDUCT.

stead of the Assistant Postmaster at WARHINGTON, Sept. 16, Assistant Postman

ter-General Jones was interviewed

night by a reporter of Tree Sun relative to the

summary dismissal of Assistant Postmaster

Williams at Providence, R. I., and six subscrip-

nates. These dismissals were ordered by Mr.

Jones three days ago, but Postmaster George of the Providence office replied that he would make the changes as soon, as possible, as he desired time to look about for a competent sice cessor to Mr. Williams, Yesterday Mr. Jones to les graphed Postmaster George to remove at on a Williams and the subordinates implicated with him in the misappropriation of the funds allowed the Providence offer, adding that no compensation would be allowed them after yesterday. Mr. Jones says that his attention was drawn to the irregularities in the Providence Post Office about three weeks ago, when he discovered that a letter carrier of the name of Abbott was acting as superintendent of the free delivery division of the office in violation of the statutes, which provides that letter carriers shall not be detailed for cirrical work. A Post Office Inspector was directed to make an investigation of the Providence office, and it was discovered that Assistant Postmaster Wil liams is practically Postmaster of Providence, as Postmaster George is interested in a hardware store, and pays but little attention to the bushness of the Post Office. It was further discorered that Mr. Williams had expended all of the allowance for clerk hire, and the vouchers were signed by five substitute letter carriers who had performed no service. Mr. Jones says that the money drawn upon these falsified vouchers was applied to the personal use of Mr. Williams. In the course of the examination by the Post Office inspectors it was discovered that the official roster of the Providence Post Office shows that the office of superintendent of the money order office is vacant, yet voucher signed by "L. B. Norton" were found, showing that the salary attached to that office had been drawn. The name of "L. B. Norton" does not appear on the roster of the office, and the mythi cal Norton is supposed to be Mrs. L. B. Wil. iams, the daughter-in-law of the Assistant Postmaster. In the correspondence that has passed between Mr. Jones and Postmaster George the latter admits that Mrs. Williams did perform some work in the Post Office in connection with the money order system. After reviewing the report of the three Post Office inspectors, Mr. Jones says that he i convinced that Mr. Williams has been guilty of convinced that Mr. Williams as been guity of financial irregularities in connection with the disbursement of the funds provided for clerk and other allowances, and that the substitute carriers who permitted themselves to be used by the Assistant Fostmaster must surfer the consequences of their misconduct. Had they refused to be a party to Mr. Williams's violations of the law and reported the same to the Postmaster-General they would have been protected.

Postmaster-General they would have been protected.

The orders for the removal of Mr. Williams and his co-conspirators, says Mr. Jones, were sent to Postmaster George three days ago. The letter undertakes to charge that the removals are due to politics rather than to any real violations of the law or the regulations of the postal service. Mr. Jones denies that politics enters into the question. He says that the Post Office inspectors made a careful examination of the condition of the office, and found that the Assistant Postmaster was guilty of misconduct and his removal was at once ordered. Postmaster George was disposed to delay action on the plea that he wanted time to look around for a competent Assistant Postmaster to take the place of Mr. Williams. Mr. Jones immediately telegraphed him to dismiss at once Mr. Williams's Letter Carrier Abbott, the "mythical L. B. Nerton," and the five substitute letter carriers.

carriers.

It was reported here that Mr. Richard Comstock of Providence came to Washington to-day in connection with the Post Office matter, but Mr. Jones says that Mr. Comstock did not visit the Post Office Department yerterday. Mr. George is a Republican, who has been Postmaster at Providence for the past eight years. Williams is also a Republican.

Big Things in Missourt,

Prom the Nevada Mail.

R. B. Morgan brought in the champion beet. It weighed 8% pounds, and was grown on his farm of the asylum. From the Carrollton Democrat W. H. Coburn of Carendish brought in a bunch e

sixteen Poland China hogs, each 6 months old, Aug. 80, and they averaged 240 pounds each. From the Chillicothe Constitution. A farmer near Chillicothe raised a watermelon that

reighed eighty-five pounds. From the Forsyth Star Mr. John L. Cook says he has hardly a melon in his

patch that won't weigh from 50 to 75 pounds.

From the Pullon Sun.

John R. Bragg tells us of a large sunflower stalk in its garden that contains 180 large yellow flower

which nod and bend to the bree Dr. J. F. Land recently returned from a trip to Tensessee and brought back with him two cars of corr

ragging considerably over it, when he struck J. W. off, a Deer Creek farmer, who stepped ou into his field and pulled the first ear he came to, which

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Inland revenue officers lately seized an issue of the tamp was reproduced by engraving. Every passenger landed in a French port from a steam vessel coming from a European port, by a de-cree just issued, is to pay a tax of fifty centimes (ten

cents); from any other part of the world he pays a

Twenty-seven million francs has already been spent on the great Church of the Sacred Reart at Mont-marire, and the building is far from complete. The money has been raised entirely by voluntary contri-

Colonial forces throughout the empire, including India and Canada, are, by a recent order of the War Office, to receive medals for long service, meritorious service, and distinguished conduct, on the same terms as the regular troops.

Prof. Roux of Paris, at the recent Hygienic Congress at Budanest, asserted that in the Paris hospitals 73 per cent, of the children inoculated with Behring's antidiphtheritins (serum taken from horses) were saved, while of those not inoculated 60 per cent. died and only 40 per cent, survived. Safa-el-Bahr, "Joy of the Sea," is the name of the Khedive of Egypt's new steam yacht, built for him on the Ciyde. It is a handsome boat of 700 tons and

1,100 horse power, fitted up with all comforts and modern improvements. On the trial trip it made little over fourteen knots an hour. France proposes to have a general exhibition of sports in connection with the Exposition of 1900. The Bots de Vincennes will be set aside for them. The Minister of Commerce has appointed a commission to draw up a general programme, which is to include

fencing, shooting, gymnastics, military exercises boating, athletics, cycling, and ballooning. A silver box was recently found at Aubonne, in Switzerland, containing the heart of Abraham Du quesne, the great Admiral of Louis XIV., after who the first settlement at Pittaburgh was named, and who was the only Protestant allowed to remain unmolested in France after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. His sons, who were banished, had placed the heart in the church of Aubonne, from which it is to be sent soon to Dieppe, Duquesno's birthplace.

Prince François Mario de Bourbon of Castelvé, whose recent manifesto proclaiming himself the legitimate candidate to the throne of France has made him ridic-ulous les man of forty, the younger brother of the buke of Seville, who was degraded in rank and removed from all offices a few years ago for insulting the Queen Regent of Spain. They are the baue of the movements marriage of the Duke of Seville, who was killed in a duel just outside of Parts in 1870 by th

Due de Montpensier. In the convention just made between Great Britz's and China to settle the Burmese boundary Great Bri ain gives up her claim to the greater park of the Shan States, China agreeing to code no part of the territory to any other nation without the former's consent. For stx years Chinese products, except sait, will be admitted free of duty into Burmah, Chinese vessels being allowed the free navigation of the Irrawaddy, while British manufactures and Burmess produce, except rice sent by land, are to be admitted into the Chines

empire on the same terms.

In Vicena the memorial of the 200th anniversary of the deliverance of the city from the besteging Turks by John Sobieski, King of Poland. Sept. 13, 1683, eas just been completed and unveiled in Sr. Stephen's Cathedral. It has the form of a triumphal circle, to feet birb by 17 wide. On the left of the huan is the statue of Bishop Koilowitz; on the right that of Burge-master Liebenberg. The centre of the presults to Rid-1 by a tables held up by two winged figures on which are inscribed the names of those who defended the city. Above the pedestal rise two pillars, between which hurries a crowd of burgiers, soldiers, and students toward the open city gaie, the mounted to use of Count atarhemberg towering above them. The upper part contains the figures of Schicali, Frince Charles of Lorraine, and other leaders. The architec-tural parts of the monument are of sed martie, the statues of Carrara marble and bronza